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SUMMARY OF THE RUMANIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS
(5-10 January 1960)

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FOREWORD

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SUMMARY OF THE RUMANIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

(5-10 January 1960)

PREFACE

The present summary is a report on the political, economic, and sociological activities and developments in Rumania, covering all available newspapers of the Rumanian provincial press from 5-10 January 1960, and Inainte of 12 and 13 December 1959, Flamura Rosie of 16 December 1959, Pentru Socialism of 13 and 15 December 1959, Viata Noua of 11 December 1959, and Drapelul Rosu of 12 December 1959. All items, whether summaries, condensations, or partial translations, reflect the specific and contextual meaning of the original text.

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I. ECONOMIC

A. Manufacturing Industry

According to Aurel Popescu, the "Electroputere" Works of Craiova participated in three international fairs during 1959 -- the fairs at Bagdad, Salonica, and Vienna. Some of the items displayed by the works were: 315 kilovolt amperes transformers; 10 kilovolt/600 amperes tripolar interior circuit breakers, etc. (Inainte, 12 December 1959, p. 1)

According to Matei Florea, the "7 Noiembrie" Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Plant in Craiova fulfilled its 1959 production plan some 18 days ahead of schedule. (Inainte, 13 December 1959, p. 1)

Emil Oniga -- director general of the "Ernst Thalmann Works in Stalin -- reports that the works had to complete some very difficult requirements under the 1959 plan. Thus, in addition to producing in series the "UTOS-27" type tractor, the works also increased its total production by 10.9 percent. (Drum Nou, 7 January 1960, p. 1)

According to V. Lazar, the annual party conference for the city of Arad was recently convened. The main report was presented by Ion Baba, first secretary of the city's party committee. Significant developments were reported by the delegates from local industrial enterprises. Thus, the "Gheorghe Dimitrov" Train Car Works is now utilizing 90 different plastic parts, which prove 42 percent less costly than similar parts made of ferrous and nonferrous metals. The specific consumption of metal was reduced by 300 tons per passenger car, and the general cost of constructing each passenger car was reduced by 31,000 lei, in comparison with previous years. (Drapelul Rosu, 7 January 1960. p. 3)

B. Chemical Industry

The "Bela Brainer" Factory completed recently and placed in production a new type of artificial leather known as striped "Guti-plast". This product is a derivative of polivinyll chloride and comes in a variety of colors and designs, numbering some 81 to date. (Drapelul Rosu, 12 December 1959, p. 1)

C. Ferrous Metallurgy

According to A. Muresan, the "Unio" Works in Satu Mare reported a saving of 5,600 kilograms of 2 and 3-millimeter sheet metal, during the first ten days of December 1959. This saving amounted to 12,330 lei and was made possible through a more judicious cutting of the sheet metal. (Pentru Socialism, 13 December 1959, p.1)

The Hunedoara Steel Works completed the 1959 steel production plan 21 days ahead of schedule. (Flamura Rosie, 16 December 1959, p. 1)

D. Power

The present power stations of the Baia Mare Regiune are producing more energy in any given ten-week period of 1959 than they did through the entire year of 1938. New power stations were constructed at Baia Mare and Sighet, resulting in a tenfold increase in the consumption of electric energy in the Baia Mare Regiune in the last several years. (Pentru Socialism, 15 December 1959, p. 1)

E. Agriculture

According to Petre Nastase, president of the executive committee of the Adamclisi Raion People's Council, the raion will give particular stress to the breeding of farm animals in 1960. The raion will grow 7,297 heads of cattle (of which 2,483 will be cows); 15,422 pigs (of which 2,195 will be sows) 192,752 sheep; and 212,500 poultry. (Dobrogea Noua, 9 January 1960, p. 1)

The agricultural collectives and cooperatives of the Cluj Regiune concluded contracts for the delivery of farm products to the state. To date, the largest quantities were contracted from the Beclean Raion. Insofar as the entire Cluj Regiune is concerned, the following quantities were contracted to date: 3,703 tons of wheat, 180 tons of barley, 4,200 tons of corn, and 1,858 tons of sunflower seed. (Facila, 7 January 1960, p. 1)

According to N. Oanta, the lands held by agricultural cooperatives or collectives in the Pitesti Regiune rose from 141,348 hectares in 1958 to 298,467 hectares in 1959. Some 77 new collectives were created in the regiune in 1959. (Secera si Ciocanul, 10 January 1960, p. 1)

F. Food

The "Ardealul" Vegetable Oils Factory fulfilled its 1959 production plan on 7 December 1959. It is expected that in the remaining days of December 1959, this factory will process over 2,200 tons of sunflower seeds, producing over 700,000 kilograms of crude vegetable oil and 227,000 kilograms of refined oils. (Pentru Socialism, 13 December 1959, p. 1)

G. Transportation

According to Dimitrie Golopenta, the Craiova Regional CFR [Căile Ferate Române -- Rumanian Railroads] Directorate succeeded during November 1959 in reducing its total shunting operation time by 20,369 minutes; the freight loading and unloading time by 9.964 hours; and its stopping time while in transit by 8,376 hours. (Inainte, 12 December 1959, p. 1)

According to Marin Stancu, vice president of the Constanta Regiune People's Council, the percentage of "modern" roads in the Constanta Regiune was 40 percent at the end of 1958 and 51 percent at the end of 1959. Moreover, the cost per kilometer of highway was reduced by 11 percent in 1958 [over previous years] and by 100 percent in 1959 [as compared to 1958]. (Dobrogea Noua, 8 January 1960, p. 1)

As of 1 December 1959, the volunteer labor [free labor] plan for the entire Galati Regiune was fulfilled only 60 percent insofar as manual labor is concerned and 58 percent for mechanized labor. Therefore, of the 1,300 kilometers of highways planned for maintenance and repair work in the Galati Regiune, only 92 percent were completed in 1959. Likewise only 96 percent of the bridge repair work was done. (Viata Noua, 11 December 1959, p. 2)

On 4, 5, and 6 January 1960, the following vessels departed from the port of Constanta: (1) the Liberian vessel "Pamarina," taking 10,000 tons of Rumanian cement to Java, Sumatra, and Rotterdam;

(2) the Rumanian vessel "Dimitrov" loaded with 5,000 tons of corn for England; (3) the German vessel "Rudolf Oetkel" loaded with 18,000 tons of petroleum products.

In the first week of 1960 over 20 Rumanian, Greek, Indian, Arabian, Italian, and other vessels were anchored in the port of Constanta, either to load or unload cargo. The Indian vessels "Jalamani" and "Indian Endeauwour" are currently loading a cargo of general goods and petroleum equipment. The Italian vessel "Tereza Cupano" and the Greek vessel "Agios Spiridon" are loading lumber. The Rumanian vessel "Sulina" is loading a cargo of general products for Israel. The Greek vessel "Fri" is unloading 786 tons of olives. The Rumanian vessels "Midia" and "Mangalia" are unloading cotton for Rumania. The Greek vessels "Georges Le" and "Antoniou II" are unloading citrus fruits and figs. (Dobrogea Noua, 9 January 1960, p. 1)

Party member Costache Ghita, commander of the Rumanian cargo vessel "Sulina," and Adrian Pirvulescu, second officer on the same ship, are shown chartering the ship's course, (See Photo No 1) (Dobrogea Noua, 6 January 1960, p. 3)

H. Construction and Construction Materials

In 1959, the Pitesti Regiune Construction Trust constructed 380 apartments more than in 1958. In 1960, the Trust will construct over 800 apartments. (Secera si Ciocanul, 10 January 1960, p. 1)

According to Gheorghe Ciulea, director of the Timisoara Regiune Local Construction Trust, the construction plan for 1960 calls for an almost 100 percent increase in the volume of construction in the Timisoara Regiune, as compared to that of 1959. (Drapelul Rosu, 10 January 1960, p. 1)

I. Teodorescu reports on the Resita City Party Conference, where delegates criticized the defective construction procedures used in the area. It was shown that the majority of plans arrive late, and that unnecessary expenses are often incurred. "Building funds must be utilized more judiciously," said Emanuel Vrajitoru. "We must think it over three times before we spend the money. In our case, however, some of the construction projects had to be demolished because they were poorly executed, and what is even worse, some building workers continue in their faulty ways....." (Drapelul Rosu, 9 January 1960, p. 3)

In the first five days of 1960, the "Stinca" Cement Factory produced over 5,000 tons of cement and klinker. The Factory's 1960 plan is 14.4 percent greater than its 1959 plan. (Viata Noua, 5 January 1960, p. 1)

Ana Lungu reports that the "Ideal" Cement Factory completed its 1959 production plan on 17 December 1959. (Dobrogea Noua, 7 January 1960, p. 3)

The "Cimentul Pacii" Cement Factory produced in 1959 19,639 tons of cement and 21,800 tons of klinker over the annual norms. (Dobrogea Noua, 10 January 1960, p. 1)

I. General Economic

According to Tudose Vasiliu, president of the executive committee of the Constanta City People's Council, the volume of local industry production in the city of Constanta was ten times greater in 1959 than in 1951.

The city's brick factories expanded their outdoor drying facilities, which is expected to lead to an annual production of 11,000,000 pieces of pressed bricks. Particular attention was given by the city's executive committee to the production of consumer goods. Thus, the IPAT Meat Products Factory in Constanta reported a 50 percent increase in production from 1958 to 1959.

In order to increase the 1960 production of the local industry enterprises, the Craiova City executive committee allocated large funds for new construction and factory equipment. Therefore, in 1960, the local production of furniture will increase by 40 percent; meat products by 16 percent; fruit juices by 20 percent; mineral water by 10 percent; ice by 50 percent; cooking stoves by 100 percent; and kitchen furniture by 100 percent. (Dobrogea Noua, 5 January 1960, p.1)

According to Ioan Bodea, vice president of the executive committee of the Hunedoara Regiune People's Council, the local industrial enterprises of the Hunedoara Regiune produced in 1959 eleven million more brick than in 1958. Also in 1959, these enterprises produced 573 tons of pressed meats, 45,000 tons of bread, and many other consumer items. (Drumul Socialismului, 7 January 1960, p. 1)

Many enterprises of the Timisoara Regiune are on the road to full or partial automatization -- according to Engr V. Feldman, secretary of the Timisoara Regiune Branch of the ASIT (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor -- Scientific Association of Engineers and Technicians). Some of the installations at the "Otelul Rosu" and "Combinatul Metalurgic Resita" metallurgical enterprises are fully automatized. There's almost no industrial enterprise of any importance where the installations are not at least partially automatized. Because of the large importance of automatization in industry, the Timisoara Regiune Branch of the ASIT recently created a "regional commission on automatization, which will propagage among engineers and technicians the latest findings in the field of automatization."

The president of the newly appointed commission is Prof. Engr Alexandru Regojan, who is assisted by engineers from the various branches of industry. The first item to be considered by the commission is the identification of all currently existing automatic installations and the determination of which are functioning and which are not.

Furthermore, in order to popularize the findings in the field of automatization, the commission decided to organize a series of conferences to be entitled: "Automatization in Industry"; "Automatization in Welding"; "Electronics in Industry"; "Automatization of Metallurgy," etc. (Drapelul Rosu, 6 January 1960, p. 1)

Ioan Beldoan, president of the executive committee of the Timisoara Regiune People's Council, reported that a powerful local industry developed in the Timisoara Regiune. In 1959, the local industrial enterprises of the regiune produced, over the norms, more than 5,000,000 construction bricks, 1,100 tons of plaster of Paris, 3,500 square meters of doors and windows, etc. (Drapelul Rosu, 8 January 1960, p. 1)

II. POLITICAL

A. People's Council Activities

S. Nour reports that not all local people's councils of the Lugoï Raion carry out their scheduled projects financed through voluntary contributions. Thus, at Gavojdia commune (where Lazar Novac is the president of the people's council) work on the cultural home stagnated for more than one year. At Hezeris -- where voluntary contributions should have paid for the construction of a Reading House and other public projects -- only part of the materials had been produced and work generally stagnated.

The fact that some of the communal people's councils do not afford due attention to this problem is evidenced by the following poor percentage of collected volunteer donations: Secas, 52 percent; Simersig, 67 percent; Balint and Tipari, 73 percent; each; In some instances -- such as at Ficatari, Gavojdia, and Paniova -- insufficient attention is given to the safe storage of building materials, "which causes them to be scattered about or to reach other destinations." (Drapelul Rosu, 7 January 1960, p. 2)

According to Marin L. Ioan -- president of the executive committee of the Negru Voda Raion People's Council -- the majority of the executive committees of the people's councils in the Negru Voda Raion succeeded in insuring that their decisions are carried out in the local communes. Nevertheless, some communal executive committees -- such as those at Darabani and Olteni -- do not hold meetings on schedule and show no interest in whether their executive committee decisions are carried out or not. These and other deficiencies are due to the fact that when some members of the raion executive committee (such as Stan Macafei, Gheorghe Moise, and Emurla Sabie) visit the local people's councils, they "take no interest in how these local organs carry out the decisions of the party and state. What is even more important, the visiting officials do not even take part in the local meetings." (Dobrogea Noua, 10 January 1960, p. 3)

B. Party Activities

In the past year, the number of party members and candidates grew by 50 at the OSM Steel Works. Nevertheless, the local party bureau failed to follow through with the required instructional program, so much so that some party candidates failed to meet the requirements for becoming party members. (Flamura Rosie, 16 December 1959, p. 3)

The Satu Mare City Party Conference was attended by more than 282 delegates. The chief report was read by Dezideriu Lakner, first secretary of the Satu Mare City Party Committee, who reported that the city of Satu Mare fulfilled its over-all production plan 100.64 percent in the first 11 months of 1959.

At present the Satu Mare party organs number 3,605 party members and 835 party candidates, of which 860 members and 799 candidates were admitted in 1959. Approximately 74.5 percent of the members and candidates are workers. The final remarks were made by Iosif Uglar, first secretary of the Hunedoara Regiune Party Committee. (Pentru Socialism, 7 January 1960, p. 3)

According to I. Vrajitoru, the Strehia Raion Party Committee held a general conference on 26-27 December 1959. The chief report was read by I. Moneanu, first secretary of the raion party committee, which touched primarily on the political activity in the agricultural domain of the raion. (Inainte, 5 January 1960, p. 3)

According to Nicu Dumitrescu, the annual party conference for the city of Lugoj was recently held, and the chief report was presented by Carol Horak, first secretary of the Lugoj Party Committee. The conference brought to light certain shortcomings that were manifested on the part of some local party organs. Thus the attitude of Gheorghe Serbanescu (director of the Lugoj Textile Enterprise) was "sharply criticized....for having set excessively low savings pledges for 1959. The action of director Serbanescu was classified as "conservative and contrary to the present socialist thought." Another person criticized at the party conference was Ion Dragomir, president of the executive committee of the Lugoj People's Council, who has been waging a poor fight in the battle of the socialist transformation of agriculture. Those present criticized especially "the passive and backward attitude" displayed by party president Ion Dragomir. (Drapelul Rosu, 5 January, 1960, p. 3)

The Cluj City Party Conference was convened on 9 January 1960. Among the leading officials were: (1) Vasile Vaida, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Cluj Regiune Party Committee; (2) Ion Pinte, secretary of the Cluj City Party Committee; (3) Ioan Demetu, prorector of the "Babes Bolyai" University; (4) Academician Aurel Moga, rector of the Medico-Pharmaceutic Institute of Cluj; (5) Major General Sterian Tirca; (6) Alexandru Toth, director of the "Armatura" Enterprise; (7) Stefan Nylgesz, director general of the "Herbak Janos" Shoe Manufacturing Plant; (8) Francisc Barabas, secretary of the local party organs.

The main report was read by Ion Pintea, secretary of the city's party committee, and this was later followed by a speech by Stefan Oltean. (Faclia, 10 January 1960, p. 1)

III. GRAPHICS MATERIAL

(1) Three quarter view of Costache Ghita, Commander of the "Sulina" cargo vessel, and profile view of Adrian Pirvulescu, second officer on the same ship. (Constanta, Dobrogea Noua, 6 January 1960, p. 3)

APPENDIX A

List of Sources

<u>Title of Sources</u>	<u>Place of Publication</u>
Viata Noua	Galati
Steaua Rosie	Hungarian Autonomous Regione
Secerea si Ciocanul	Pitesti
Inainte	Craiova
Flacara Iasului	Iasi
Faclia	Cluj
Drum Nou	Stalin
Dobrogea Noua	Constanta
Drapelul Rosu	Timisoara
Flamura Prahovei	Ploesti
Steagul Rosu	Bucuresti
Pentru Socialism	Baia Mare
Flamura Rosie	Resita
Drumul Socialismului	Hunedoara